

at Bremen, who cables: "There is no cholera in Bremen. Every sanitary precaution with all passengers is taken."

The Postoffice Department has received a number of replies to telegrams sent yesterday to postmasters on the Canadian frontier, directing them to confer with the local health officers and report at once what, if any, precautionary measures are necessary to be taken with mails received from Canada, in order to guard against the introduction of cholera. Postmaster General of Buffalo wired:

The health officer advises immediate preparation for disinfecting mails from Canada by perforating letters and by dry heat.

Postmaster Hance at Detroit telegraphed:

After consultation with the health officer, I find it unnecessary to take steps for disinfecting mail from Canada, as cholera has not made its appearance there.

Postmaster Sexton of Chicago said that the health officers advised fumigation by sulphur or steam. Health officers at Port Huron and Troy N. Y., also advised fumigation of the mails. Postmaster-General Wanamaker this afternoon sent a telegram to the Canadian Postmaster-General asking what precautions were being taken and if fumigation of the mails was considered necessary.

The quarantine cordon was additionally strengthened today by the appointment of two medical inspectors at Port Huron, Mich., and one at Pembina, N. D.

It is very evident from the talk of officials of the State Department that they don't contemplate taking any action regarding complaints against Charles H. Burke, vice-consul at Hamburg, who issued a clean bill of health to the steamer Moravia. They do not believe Burke was culpably negligent of duty, as on the same day when he issued the clean bill of health to the steamer the city authorities did likewise.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Herald's Washington special says: "A proclamation to the country, warning boards of health and the people generally to be on their guard against infection will be the next important move of the President."

PROTECTING SAN FRANCISCO.

Collector Phelps Will Rigidly Enforce the Quarantine Circular.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Collector of the Port Phelps in an interview today stated that he had received no official notice from the Treasury Department in regard to placing vessels in quarantine on account of cholera, but that he would act in accordance with the instructions in the circular as published in the press dispatches. The Collector expressed the belief that the only danger this port had to fear from cholera was from the Panama steamers, as he thought immigrants from cholera infested ports might arrive here by that route.

He said that he would detain in quarantining every vessel carrying passengers from any foreign port until released by special order from the Treasury Department, and that this rule would apply to vessels from British Columbia as well as other foreign countries. He said that after the health officers had reported favorably upon any vessel he would immediately ask the department for authority to release her.

THE DISEASE IN EUROPE.

Little Alarm in London—The President's Circular Favorably Regarded.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.] President Harrison's circular relative to the quarantining of vessels carrying immigrants finds general approval and even admiration here. It arouses some feeling of envy also that American law enables the Government to take such prompt and thorough steps to stop the importation of cholera. The British government, in cooping up immigrants at Gravesend and elsewhere, is acting illegally, and will be obliged to ask Parliament to pass a retrospective act, legalizing what they have done. It is feared one result of President Harrison's measure will be to stop the stream of alien emigration to America, and make England the permanent location of many families who intended to seek new homes across the water. The prolonged quarantine declared by the United States is not regarded in anywise as hostile to England, but with a view to counteract its undoubted tendency to throw the crowd of infected immigrants into Great Britain, officials of both boards urge the government to make immediate assent to the prohibition of the landing of immigrants from all infected ports. In the absence of an act empowering such measures it is held that the privy council could issue an edict. Gladstone and Fowler, Secretary of State for War, were today communicating with Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General, and Rigby, Solicitor-General, to obtain their advice with regard to means to meet the legal difficulties.

An Associated Press representative, who interviewed agents of the leading steamship companies, finds the consensus of opinion to be that the President's circular is needlessly severe. Despite the circular, however, some vessels are certain to take full steamshipers of immigrants. Several steamship companies still refuse to book even first and second-class passengers sailing from Germany and other Continental ports, but the same companies, having thousands of steerage passengers already booked, are in a quandary how to instantly discontinue the service, having contracted to provide for the booked emigrants until they are landed at their ports of destination.

In the meantime, cholera in Great Britain seems to be fairly mastered. The chief physician of the local government board told an Associated Press representative today that the outlook was entirely satisfactory. He said that about thirty cases at all points in Great Britain had been dealt with during the last ten days. There was no single instance of the disease spreading beyond the few persons first attacked. The fact is palpable to everybody that the public has become utterly unconcerned and is imbued with the conviction that the disease will not be allowed to spread and it will never assume epidemic form.

Physicians of this city will discuss the proposal of the establishment of an International cholera commission to report on the origin of the plague. Its line of march through the different countries where it has made its appearance and the various methods of treatment employed in the cases of persons stricken with the disease.

London, Sept. 2.—Another of the Russians stricken with cholera died today. It is reported a woman died of cholera at Macclesfield, near Manchester.

The cholera patients in Liverpool are making rapid progress toward recovery.

IN GERMAN CITIES.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—No fresh case of cholera was developed here during the past twenty-four hours. Precautions against a possible cholera outbreak, however, were not relaxed. Comparisons of the Hamburg death-totals for different days show that of those persons attacked

with cholera three days ago one out of two died, while now only one out of five dies.

Statistics of the Imperial Board of Health show 628 new cases of cholera and 162 deaths at Hamburg yesterday; in Altona 21 new cases and 3 deaths; in the island of Wilhelmsburg in the River Elbe, opposite Hamburg, 16 cases and 3 deaths; 18 cases and 7 deaths in Schleswig; 3 cases and 4 deaths in Tuenenburg; 5 cases and 2 deaths in Magdeburg; 2 cases and 2 deaths in Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 1 case and 1 death in Berlin.

The authorities today announced that Russian emigrants would no longer be permitted in Germany.

Hannover, Sept. 1.—The anniversary of the victory of Sedan, a day usually marked by great public rejoicings, passed here in the gloomiest manner. Except for the decorations seen on the postoffice and railway station not a flag was displayed. The churches were filled with people praying that the cholera epidemic might cease.

THE PLAGUE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The cholera epidemic shows a slight increase at Hotel Dieu today. Eleven new cases were received and two deaths occurred, while the Hospital of Stanhope reports six new cases and three deaths.

Cholera has made its appearance in Dieppe. Two cases of the disease and one death were reported there today. In Roben twenty-six fresh cases of cholera and three deaths from the disease occurred today.

HAVRE, Sept. 2.—There were fifty cases of cholera and fifteen deaths yesterday.

INCREASING IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—Official cholera returns of the Empire to August 31 show: New cases, 5275; deaths, 2722. This is an increase of 414 new cases and 198 deaths over the previous date. It is known that these figures are incomplete, many smaller towns not having been from.

AROUND ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—Seven cases of cholera and three deaths were reported today in the town of Boom, ten miles south of this city.

PACIFIC ISLES.

Rebellion Rampant in the Samoan Kingdom.

Mataafa and His Followers Intriguing Against Malietoa—The King Vigorously Backed Up by the Three Treaty Powers.

By Telegraph to The Times.

APIA (Samoa), Aug. 18, via San Francisco, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] A largely attended meeting of chiefs has been held at Malie. Mataafa made presents of fine mats to the assembled chiefs. The Mataafa party all maintain a policy of silence, though some chiefs desire to hoist their own flag. The great desire of the party is that the three treaty powers should withdraw the Chief Justice and President of the Council on the ground that they are incompetent and too highly paid. President Sefut is already at loggerheads with Maben, Secretary of State, and has asked King Malietoa to dismiss him, but the Samoan government does not acquiesce. Sefut refused to allow Maben to inspect the government accounts, and though the President is required under the treaty to render accounts monthly, he has not given them to the King since November last. The Municipal Council is unable to do anything in the way of public works, as their revenue is not enough to pay their salaries.

Sefut has been displeased by a letter received from the consular board stating that the United States Consul Blacklock had informed his Government that President Sefut had not forwarded the resolutions of the Council appointing a returning board. Sefut claimed that under the treaty no one representative of the powers had a right to forward such a communication.

At a meeting of United States Consul Blacklock, German Consul Beerman and English Consul Cusack-Smith, with King Malietoa and Secretary Maben on the 10th inst. the consuls informed the King that the three powers were prepared to send men-of-war to carry out any warrant of the Supreme Court for the arrest of any native whom the Government was unable to arrest should the offense of the native be against white residents.

Lieut. Coffin, U.S.N., has arrived at Apia on his way to Pago-Pago harbor to make soundings for a wharf on the United States Government's property at Swimming Point, where coal will be stored.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

The Question of Fiat Money Causing Much Excitement.

HONOLULU, Aug. 25, via San Francisco, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] On the 17th inst. the Hawaiian bill, known as Horner's Bank Bill, came up for consideration in the Assembly. The bill provides for a paper currency for Hawaii, and the government is authorized to accept mortgages on real estate and everything else, in fact, for the notes. On the first morning of the debate the House was in committee of the whole, Representative Robert W. Wilcox, the ex-revolutionist, being in the chair. Noble McFarlane opposed the bill, objecting to the introduction of fiat money, saying it would cause destruction and ruin. He was opposed to the bill from first to last. He would, later on, move to table the bill.

Representative Kamaoha raised the point that over half an hour had been used in the debate, which was against the rules of the house.

Some excitement followed and President Walker, seeing the condition of things, left his seat on the floor and ascending the dais, took the gavel from Chairman Wilcox and rapped the committee to order and put the motion to rise for recess. The motion was carried amid much confusion.

The debate on the first and second readings of the bill lasted four days and the bill was then referred to a special committee by a vote of 24 to 22, the ministers voting in favor of the motion.

The American cruiser Boston arrived here August 24 to relieve the San Francisco, which will leave here on the 27th for the port of that name in California. It is expected she will occupy ten days on the voyage.

A Record Broken.

BAXON (Me.) Sept. 2.—At the Eastern Maine Fairgrounds today Buncro, Jr., paced a mile in 2:13 1/4, breaking the world's record for trotting and pacing on a half-mile track.

Two Players Fined for Attempting to Play at Fisticuffs.

The Dukes Beat the Southerners by a Score of 4 to 1.

San Francisco Wins Another Game from Oakland—Score 10 to 4—Results of a Day's Playing on Eastern Diamond.

4 Telegram to The Times.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] San Jose won an exciting and noisy game from Los Angeles yesterday. Harper sent six men to first, but pitched good ball at critical times. Features of the game were Ebright's batting, the fielding of Glenalvin and Denny and the great running catches by McVeay and McCucken.

Tredway asserted his hoodlum nature today by addressing uncomplimentary remarks to the spectators and when the visitors occupied the bench he would throw dirt into the air. In the ninth while at the bat he came near precipitating a row by calling Harper "nigra" names who retorted by referring to him as a negro. Tredway advanced menacingly toward Harper, when the pitcher threw the ball at him. Several other members of the two teams quickly closed on the belligerents, taking Tredway back to the bench. McDonald fined Tredway and Harper \$10 each.

The full score follows:

SAN JOSE. AM. R. BH. SB. FO. A. E.

Ebright, 3b. 1 1 3 2 2 2 1

Clark, c. 4 1 1 0 4 0 0

Dooley, 1b. 4 0 2 0 7 0 0

Denny, 3b. 4 0 1 4 2 1

Everett, se. 4 1 1 0 0 2 0

McCullen, cf. 4 0 0 0 4 0 0

Scallings, rf. 0 0 0 3 0 0

Harker, p. 2 1 1 0 0 2 0

Total. 33 4 10 3 27 9 2

LOS ANGELES. AM. R. BH. SB. FO. A. E.

Stafford, ss. 4 0 1 2 0 1 1

Wright, cf. 3 1 1 0 2 0 0

Tredway, If. 5 0 0 2 0 0 0

McDonald, 1b. 4 0 0 0 11 0 1

Glenalvin, 2b. 3 0 1 0 0 0 0

Lytle, rf. 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Baldwin, c. 4 0 1 0 3 1 0

Hulen, 3b. 3 0 0 0 2 5 1

Roach, p. 4 0 1 0 0 3 0

Total. 34 1 5 2 28 16 3

*Ebright out in the first for interfering with fielder.

GAME BY INNINGS.

SAN JOSE. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Base hits. 2 0 2 0 1 1 3 1 0 — 4

Los Angeles. 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 — 1

Base hits. 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 — 5

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—San Jose, 1.

Three-base hits—Ebright.

Two-base hits—Roach, Ebright, Sacrifice hits—McCullen, McCauley, Tredway.

First-base on errors—San Jose, 3; Los Angeles, 6.

Left on bases—San Jose, 7; Los Angeles, 12.

Struck out—By Harper, 4; Roach, 2.

Double plays—Glenalvin (unassisted); McElroy, Glenalvin (assisted).

Wild pitches—Harper, 1.

Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.

Umpire—McDonald, Scorer—Gibbott.

Events at Sheephead Bay.

SHEEPHEAD BAY, Sept. 2.—The track was fast.

One mile: Raceland won, Lord Mobley second, White Nose third; time 1:42 4.

Golden Rod stakes, 7 furlongs: Prince Edward, C. W. S. third. While scoring for the second heat C. W. S. and Delmas came into collision. Gordon, the owner and driver of C. W. S. was thrown and dragged. His leg was broken in two places.

THE 2:39 CLASS TROT WAS WON BY FITZSIMMONS IN STRAIGHT HEATS. DELMAS, C. W. S. THIRD. WHILE SCORING FOR THE SECOND HEAT C. W. S. AND DELMAS CAME INTO COLLISION. GORDON, THE OWNER AND DRIVER OF C. W. S. WAS THROWN AND DRAGGED. HIS LEG WAS BROKEN IN TWO PLACES.

THE 1:48 RUNNING RACE WAS WON BY ESPERANZA, LOTTIE MILLS SECOND.

THE RACE FOR THE GET OF DISTRICT STALLIONS WAS WON BY COLUMBUS, RUSTIC KING, AND BEST TIME 2:34.

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Protection to American industries!

Encouragement to American capital!

American commerce and honest money!

A free ballot and a fair count!

Reciprocity and the Old Flag!

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President.....BENJ. HARRISON.
For Vice-President.....WHITELAW REED.

The Times is for sale at the Occidental Hotel news stand, San Francisco, price 5 cents per copy.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TIMES forwarded by caried mail order to any address at the rate of 85 cents per month. Sunday edition included. The address may be changed as desired if care be taken in all cases to mention both old and new address.

The Force Bill is a stuffed ghost.

The pen and the Prophet—one wobbly and the other stuffed.

Some more of the harbor editors are right in it with both feet.

We haven't got long to wait now to find out who is the Naicy Hanks of the prize ring.

If you hear a gun go off tonight don't shudder; it is simply the first one of the campaign.

There was a club flush in hand at the opening of the polls in the Second Ward yesterday, and it took the pot.

Get out at 9:15 tonight and see Mars swallowed up by pale Luna. You may not get another chance for twenty years.

Those Cayucos bank-robbers made a mischievous. They should have taken a few lessons in the art from Professor Evans and his pard.

PROFESSOR HOLDEN ought to turn the Lick looker on the Second Ward if he wants to see a sight that makes Mars hide himself behind the moon.

Mr. PULITZER'S blind pool is not pooling these days very rapidly. The untried seem to have no desire to pour their hard-earned coin into a rat hole.

WHEN Henry Watterson gets to thinking about protection his hot Southern blood just simply seethes and bubbles. He is Henry the ripper up, and no mistake.

It cost a man in New Jersey twenty-five dollars recently for hugging a girl against her will, but there are plenty of them in Jersey that it is worth twice that to get your arm around.

If Mr. Chris Evans and the Sontag boy that is not in jail are in this vicinity he bothe the sleuth-hounds of the law to look a little out. The Evans neighborhood is unhealthy for sleuths.

It is an aphorism as old as time that the wise man never writes letters. Respectfully referred to a party by the name of Cleveland temporarily residing at a resort called Buzzard's Bay.

MISS CANADA has now to pay toll to Uncle Sam but not in the good old way. The fact is if uncle should attempt to kiss her she would give him a slap he would remember, for she's just awful mad at him—the mean old thing!

HAPPY THOUGHT! Maybe the transcontinental railroads are getting up a rate war to scare competing lines from building to this Coast. They are smart people and know every point in the game, besides having their sleeves stuffed with trumps.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the beefy bruiser of Boston, not satisfied with debauching the stage, is making himself a further nuisance by debasing the art of making books in publishing a volume of rot with his name to it that he did not write. Will Statesman Corbett kindly hit him one for us—if possible—and oblige.

THE MANAGERS of the World's Fair announce that no water will be served free on the grounds during the big show, and they are now trying to discover some method to make the people pay for the air they breathe while visiting the world's curiosity shop. Any man who has a patent air meter for sale will hear something to his advantage by communicating with the aforesaid.

THE SANTA CRUZ RECORD pays this paper a great compliment by taking its entire editorial page for one day from these columns. A part it is generous enough to credit, the remainder it cribs. While we applaud its judgment, we must confess that we are a trifle shaky about its honesty, but trust this gentle reminder will steer it into the straight and narrow path. By the way, the Record is not the only paper that flches matter from these columns.

THE EASTERN PAPERS are in a frame of mind because six days have gone by without a letter from the special correspondent at Buzzard's Bay. The chances are that Grover has upset his ink, or that Ruthie has chewed up his quill. Nothing but some kind of a calamity could keep the Fat Prophet from easing his alleged thought department to somebody, hence we await later tidings from Gray Gables with bated breath—baited, of course, with the usual thing.

their property should be confiscated by the State. It was not long ago that a court placed a receiver in charge of the property of a big sugar trust in this State that was violating the law.

This question may as well be fought out on its merits and fought to the bitter end. If the people have the right to pass laws against combinations of capital to despoil them they ought to have the moral force to see that those laws are duly executed.

The Reading combine has frequently been made use of by the Democratic press to show one of the tendencies of the McKinley tariff. The fact is that the tariff has nothing to do with the matter, but several railroads have joined their forces to corner a staple article and rob the public, just as they combine in a thousand other ways to put up freights, buy off steamship lines and so forth.

In view of the fact that a Democratic legislature was base enough to sell itself and attempt to legalize the hateful trust, it will come with very bad grace from our Democratic brethren to attempt to parade the Reading combine as a horrible example of Republican depravity. The Republican party is opposed to such trusts, as announced in its platform, and will help to crush them out.

THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

This question having been raised by a correspondent of the "Populist" persuasion, who indulges in some rather severe animadversions, involving the names and official acts of Secretary of the Treasury Foster and other Republican Secretaries of the Treasury and Presidents, THE TIMES has taken the matter up at length, and today reproduces the official statistics bearing upon the subject. The whole question is made clear, and the assertion of Secretary Foster, made in a recent speech in Ohio, that there is now more money in circulation in the United States, per capita, than ever before in our history, is proven correct. Confirmatory testimony is found in a work just issued in New York entitled "Solid Facts About Money and Coinage," by Dr. E. P. Miller, author of "Fallacies of Free Trade," "Protection of the Farmers' Only Security," "Facts About Wool and Woolens," and other works. In this book the author says, under the sub-head of "The Volume of Money in Circulation":

The advocates of free coinage are claiming that the dull times and low prices we have had for the last few years are due to a lack of money, and that there has been a shrinkage in the volume of money per capita, owing to the demonetization of silver in 1873. The falseness of these claims will be readily discovered by an examination of the tables giving the coinage of our mints and the volume of money in circulation, which are found on page 111 of the treasury report for 1891. We quote from this table as follows:

Year.	Amount of money in the United States.	Amount in circulation.	Population.	Money per capita.	Circulation per capita.
1881	\$1,477,777,777	\$1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1882	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1883	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1884	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1885	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1886	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1887	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1888	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1889	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1890	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1891	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1892	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1893	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1894	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
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1897	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1898	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1899	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1900	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1901	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1902	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1903	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1904	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1905	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1906	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1907	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1908	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1909	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1910	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1911	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1912	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1913	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1914	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1915	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
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1917	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1918	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
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1922	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1923	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1924	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1925	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1926	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1927	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1928	1,477,777,777	1,477,777,777	31,443,252	\$45.80	\$45.80
1929	1,477,7				

THE COURTS.

Suit Against a Former Marshal and His Bondsmen.

An Action to Recover an Amount Due Thirty-seven Years Ago.

Pearlie Gleason's Portrait Causes a Legal Controversy.

The Hazel Baldwin Damage Suit Settled Out of Court—A Brief Opinion by Judge Van Dyke—Court Notes

New Suits.

Suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court to recover \$7680.81 from Edward Hunter, B. D. Wilson and John G. Downey, which is alleged to have been due since 1855.

The complaint alleges that in 1854, the defendant Hunter was appointed to the office of United States Marshal for this district, and subsequently gave a bond in the sum of \$20,000, with B. D. Wilson and John G. Downey, as sureties thereon, for the faithful performance of his duties. In 1855, however, it is alleged that Hunter failed to account for the sum above mentioned, and as this was a breach of duty, both he and his bondsmen are sued. No reason assigned for the fact that thirty-seven years have elapsed since the discrepancy occurred before suit was brought to recover the money.

REPLEVIN NOT THE REMEDY.

The replevin suit of O. P. Hoyes et al. vs. Mrs. Nellie H. Gleason, which was appealed from Justice Twichell's court at Azusa, came up for trial before Judge McKinley and a jury in Department Six yesterday. C. A. Miller, Esq., appearing for the plaintiffs and Messrs. Dunnigan and Bentley representing the defendant and appellant.

The jurors selected to try the case were: C. Bradshaw, J. N. Cochran, W. Forbes, W. H. Germain, J. A. Haskell, C. B. Holmes, W. H. Kelso, W. S. Leonard, B. B. Nesbit, C. E. Nicoll, O. A. Stassoff and J. P. Wanvig.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant employed them to paint a picture of her daughter, Pearlie, who is well-known in this city as a juvenile exponent of the terpsichorean art. The picture, when finished, was accepted by Mrs. Gleason, who expressed herself as satisfied with the work. As she was not in a position at that time to pay cash for it, Mrs. Gleason offered to give Hayes her note for \$60, the amount due, provided he would deliver the painting. This proposition being agreed upon, the picture passed into the possession of Mrs. Gleason, who gave her note for \$60. In course of time the note matured, but the defendant failed to fulfill her promise to pay the sum it called for. Hayes therefore instituted the replevin suit to recover possession of the picture or the value thereof, and obtained judgment, from which the defendant appealed.

At the close of plaintiff's testimony yesterday the defendant's counsel moved the Court for judgment of non-suit, claiming that Hayes having accepted the note as consideration for the picture, he was not entitled to recover possession thereof, and that, therefore, he could not obtain relief through the medium of a replevin suit. The Court, at the close of the argument, took this view of the matter also, and granted the motion, thus disposing of the case, reverting to the judgment of the lower court.

DEFENDANT SUSTAINED.

Judge Van Dyke rendered his decision yesterday morning, sustaining the defendant to the answer in the case of the Pacific Bank vs. T. J. Martin, an action to recover money due on a note, except as to paragraph one, in accordance with the following brief opinion:

The answer, except the first paragraph, is an attempt to set up a counter-claim against W. N. Monroe, the payee and endorser of the note in suit. As such it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a defense. It does not appear that the transaction referred to had any connection with the making of the note. There is no allegation that defendant ever tendered a conveyance or offered to perform their part of the contract of sale or took any steps to place D. D. Jay, the purchaser named in the contract of sale, in default, or Monroe, who is alleged to have been the real payee, in default. Cal. 492; Boule v. Dixie, 41 Cal. 532.

It further appears that defendant, Martin, holds the alleged counter-claim, the co-defendant Rice having assigned his interest thereto to him; whereas, the note in suit is a joint obligation against both defendants. (C. C. P. 438, C. U. 1431; Pomery's Remedy, 211, Roberts vs. Donovan, 70 id.; Harrison vs. McCormick, 69 Cal. 616.)

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

When the case of Hazel Baldwin vs. H. B. Perry, an action to recover \$10,000 damages for injuries received by plaintiff, a minor, inflicted by a vicious bear at defendant's Santa Monica Ostrich Farm, was called for trial in Department Three yesterday morning, no one appeared for either party, whereupon Judge Wade ordered that it be dismissed for want of prosecution. It was subsequently learned that a compromise had been effected and the matter amicably settled out of court.

Court Notes.

The transcript in the case of Eli H. Murray, receiver of the California Savings Bank vs. Fred N. Pauly, receiver of the California National Bank, an action to recover \$40,000 alleged to be due on a note, dated April 15, 1891, which was transferred from the Superior Court of San Diego county, were filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

Proceedings have been commenced by Mrs. Lotta Colby to obtain a divorce from Alonso L. Colby.

Judge Clark yesterday morning heard the case of C. F. Bainton vs. R. S. Baker et al., an action to foreclose a lien, and ordered judgment for the defendant therein.

Pursuant to stipulation filed therein, the case of Clarence H. Payne vs. Eliza J. Payne, an action for divorce, was ordered dismissed by Judge Clark yesterday morning, the parties having settled their differences out of court.

Daniel J. Kearney, a Canadian, and Gustavus Locker, a Swiss, were duly admitted to citizenship of the United States by Judge Clark yesterday upon producing the necessary proofs of residence here and taking the requisite oaths of renunciation and allegiance.

Judge Wade heard the case of E. F. Patterson vs. the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railway Company, an action to recover \$337 due for services rendered, and ordered judgment for the plaintiff therein as prayed for by defendant.

The motions to strike out the answer and for judgment on the pleadings in the foreclosure suit of W. Hunter et al. vs. H. Greenwalt et al., were denied by Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning.

Upon motion of the plaintiff therein, the case of Halley Henderson vs. Elizabeth Law, an action to obtain an ac-

counting, was dismissed without prejudice by Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning.

Frank A. Dodds was held to answer, by United States Commissioner Van Dyke yesterday morning, to the charge of having sold liquor at Bearmount in violation of the internal revenue laws, under bonds in the sum of \$500.

New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Petition of Vicente Rosas for letters of administration to the estate of Maria Elizalde de Sepulveda, deceased, who died on April 23, 1891, leaving real and personal property valued at \$47,000.

Petition of Alfred James et al. for the admission to probate of the will of Julia James, deceased, who died on August 28 last, leaving real and personal property valued at \$20,000.

William Boehm, vs. E. D. Gibson, Sheriff; suit to recover possession of certain personal property or \$400, the value thereof, and \$500 damages.

A. G. Cook vs. William Niles; suit to recover \$484, alleged to be due on a promissory note.

TODAY'S CALENDAR.

DEPARTMENT ONE—Judge Smith. People etc. vs. W. E. Farde; appeal. People etc. vs. B. B. Tsuchiya; appeal. DEPARTMENT TWO—Judge Clark. Clear.

DEPARTMENT THREE—Judge Wade. Rosa Lee Barnes vs. Joseph Barnes; motion.

DEPARTMENT FOUR—Judge Van Dyke. H. H. Kingsbury vs. W. Tracey; argument. DEPARTMENT FIVE—Judge Shaw.

Clear.

DEPARTMENT SIX—Judge McKinley. California Loan and Trust Company vs. James Hammill; foreclosure.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Reception Tendered the State Board of Lady Managers.

Address by the President of the Board—Short Speeches by Other Lady Managers—Reports from Local Workers.

The Woman's Exchange Hall in the Potomac Block was sweet with the perfume of flowers yesterday morning on the occasion of the reception tendered by the Los Angeles County World's Fair Auxiliary to the State Board of Lady Managers who, for the first time, have met in Los Angeles.

Bouquets of roses and dahlias, clusters of sunflowers, masses of papayas and long sweeping date palm leaves made a handsome setting for the crowd of fine-looking, well-dressed women who thronged the room. Misses Casey, Fish and Cole are responsible for both the artistic decorations and the arrangement of the paintings, which literally covered the walls. Among the chief artists represented were Miss Ashmead, Miss Duval, Miss Coan, Mrs. Farr of Pasadena, Mrs. Jones, Miss Casey and Miss Ackerman.

The members of the State board present were: Mrs. E. O. Smith of San Jose, president of the board; Mrs. Harland of San Francisco, secretary of the board; Mrs. Marcelus of San Francisco, Mrs. Cummings of San Francisco, Mrs. Kimball of San Diego and Mrs. Cole of Los Angeles. Mrs. Cummings has charge of the literary exhibit to the World's Fair. Mrs. Brown, of the Santa Paul Chronicle, Mrs. M. Burton Williamson, secretary of the Los Angeles Historical Association, and writer upon the cosmology of the Pacific Coast, were also present, besides many other representative women. After an informal reception of an hour the meeting was called to order by Mrs. Eastman. Mrs. Cole, who was called upon to introduce the purpose of the commission promptly introduced Mrs. Smith of San Jose, a fine-looking woman of somewhat portly presence, who stated that, by persistent effort, about thirty auxiliaries have been organized. She eulogized the executive ability and philanthropic spirit of Mrs. Potter Palmer, who stands at the head of the organization. There is considerable jealousy of Southern California and its enterprising efforts toward worthily representing the State. Among the departments to be represented at the World's Fair are the art, antiquarian, fruit, art loan, musical, etc., toward the full representation of which cooperation was earnestly invited.

Mrs. Flora Kimball of San Diego next year for her gratification in meeting so many congenial spirits in the beautiful city of Los Angeles. "We can never do so much in San Diego," she admitted, "we are so much younger, but we can equal you in one thing—hospitality."

In San Diego the commission, originated with seven gentlemen, who felt it necessary to supplement their number with seven women. The fair is to be held in an American idea, and it is to be hoped that the California display will do full credit. Her remarks were followed by those of Mrs. Ella C. Cummings of San Francisco, who spoke of the importance of cooperation to insure success. She referred to the influence of women in all associations where she is given access, especially exemplified in a literary society in San Francisco where the cupids were turned into receptacles for beautiful bouquets, thus purifying the atmosphere and elevating their service. She has compiled a catalogue of local writers which is nearly completed. It contains the names of 220 writers and 420 books. After the World's Fair these books are to be presented to some museum to be preserved for all time. "We are going to have a school of literature in California peculiar to itself—full of the early Californian life," she said. In closing her remarks, Mrs. Cummings related a beautiful original story of "The Shadow on the Princess Face"—a charming eloquentary recital, given in a very-musical voice.

Mrs. Harland, secretary of the board, made a few remarks upon the energetic work of the women which the gentlemen were very glad to have done so well for them. She concluded with graceful thanks on behalf of the board for the cordial reception.

Mrs. Fuller, a white-haired little Quaker woman of 84 and a great friend of Margaret Fuller, made a few energetic remarks.

Mrs. Bradley of Nevada county also spoke briefly, and Mrs. Farr gave an account of work done in Pasadena. Speeches by local workers followed.

At 1 o'clock an elegant lunch was served to the visiting board and a few other invited guests.

RASPBERRIES, blackberries and Strawberries. Choicest fruit and vegetables every sort at house Bro's No. 105 W. First street. Telephone 28.

PATRONIZE California's industries by ordering L. F. Double Extra Brown Stout, superior to any foreign made Stout Porter. Jacob Adcock, agent.

FOR FEED OR FUEL, telephone 1074. McLellan & Patterson, corner Third and Los Angeles streets. Bottom prices guaranteed.

NOT THE SMUGGLER.

The Redondo Halcyon Proves to Be a Lumber Craft.

The schooner Halcyon, which anchored at Redondo Wednesday, is not the notorious smuggler, as was first believed, but a lumber craft plying regularly between Redondo and Eureka, Humboldt county. The craft is of some 300 tons burden, while the Halcyon wanted by the revenue officers is scarcely 100 tons. Capt. Rice laughed when the report was told him, and said that he had seen the other Halcyon frequently in years past, but had not run across her since her last trip to Japan.

A customs official visited the port yesterday to inquire into the matter, but was convinced upon examination of the vessel's clearance papers that there was nothing wrong with her. Capt. Rice is only off the wharf until a berth can be secured from which to discharge the redwood lumber with which the schooner is loaded.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

[Evening Express, Sept. 2-3th page.]

The Times this morning contained the startling information that the celebrated smuggling craft Halcyon, was lying at anchor at Redondo.

The Times story, which would make Redondo a smuggling rendezvous, created a good deal of amusement and ridicule at Redondo this morning.

[Evening Express, Sept. 2-3th page.]

The Halcyon, a notorious smuggling

craft, is said to be off the coast at Redondo. Some ten days ago it was announced in the Associated Press dispatches that a smuggling schooner, the Halcyon, had cleared from Victoria, B. C., and that it was supposed that she had on board a cargo of opium, with a number of contraband Chinamen, which she would try to land at some port on the Oregon or California coast.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT TRINITY CHURCH LAST NIGHT.

The first regular meeting of the city Epworth League, which includes all the leagues in the city, occurred last evening at Trinity Methodist Church. The large auditorium was well filled with young people, representative of the Methodism of the city. The platform was handsomely trimmed with flowers and greens, and a choir of picked singers occupied the organ loft and led the singing under the direction of Hugh E. Smith.

C. W. Lee, president of the Board of Control, acted as chairman. The opening scripture lesson from the eighth chapter of Romans was read by J. A. Williams of the Central League, after which Rev. J. A. H. Wilson, pastor of Grace Church, led in prayer.

Rev. George L. Cole, secretary of the Fourteenth General Conference District, which embraces California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona, gave an inspiring talk. He has just returned from a trip through the West, where he visited many league conventions, notably the Illinois State meeting, when 4000 young leaders met in Chicago. In speaking of the uses of the Union City League Mr. Cole dwelt especially on the advantages it offered as a means of better acquaintance among young people. There is inspiration in numbers and these union leagues give opportunities of comparing methods of work. Its motto should be "Look up, lift up," give inspiration and extend a helping hand.

A solo by Miss Etta Smith, of the First Methodist League, made a pleasant interlude between speeches. Reports from the different departments followed, Clarence McKee, of Ashbury League, representing the Christian work department, Mrs. Ernest, of First League, mercy and help; Dr. H. B. Montgomery, Vincent League, literary, and E. A. Embry, University League, social department.

Solos were sung by Miss Nellie H. Clark and Mrs. J. G. Bender, of First League, and selections from "Gospel Hymns" were sung by the entire audience.

At the close of the exercises there was a social reunion, to enable the leaguers to become better acquainted, and altogether the meeting was one of inspiration and pleasure to all the young people.

HEALTH REGULATIONS.

Chief of Police Glass Issues an Order—The Board of Health Praised.

The Board of Health was given considerable credit yesterday for the prompt manner in which the members and Health Officer MacGowan took hold of the cholera proposition and laid the foundation against the entrance of that terrible disease into this city.

That Chief of Police Glass will cooperate with the board there is not the slightest doubt. The chief issued the following circular yesterday.

September 2, 1892.

GENERAL ORDER TO POLICE OFFICERS: Each and every officer of the Los Angeles Police Department must from the date of this order, at all times, when on regular duty or on patrol, or in any sanitary inspection, or officers are hereby ordered to at once thoroughly inspect all the back yards, garages, privies, and other out-houses of all business and dwelling places in the city, and in all cases where decaying vegetables, stagnant water, or any kind, or any other places deemed to be health hazards, the occupants of the same, or any others who may be responsible, to thoroughly clean up and disinfect such places at once. After allowing a sufficient time for the work to be done, officers must re-inspect all places where notices have been served, and all cases not properly attended to the officers must at once report to this office in writing so that parties who have neglected or refused to obey the order, may be proceeded against according to law.

J. M. GLASS: Chief of Police.

THE HISTORIC EXHIBIT.

J. M. Quinn, who has been collecting articles for the State Historic Exhibit, left for Sacramento last evening. He reports that the committee has been very successful in collecting curios, relics and other historic articles. The exhibit will be one of the most remarkable in the line of fairs. It will illustrate the history of the State from the first settlement to its present magnificent development by a series of object lessons. Some of the curios obtained will be the sword of General Berdugo, used by him in 1872, the year after the settlement of Los Angeles, a scurvy ninety-one years old, a pair of scurvy made by the Mission Indians 100 years ago.

Don Antonio Coronel's entire collection of California curios will be on exhibition. This is one of the finest collections of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

The committee has shipped over thirty cases of goods to the Historic Exhibit. Los Angeles county will have one of the largest and most interesting collections at the fair.

RASPBERRIES, blackberries and Strawberries. Choicest fruit and vegetables every sort at house Bro's No. 105 W. First street. Telephone 28.

PATRONIZE California's industries by ordering L. F. Double Extra Brown Stout, superior to any foreign made Stout Porter. Jacob Adcock, agent.

FOR FEED OR FUEL, telephone 1074. McLellan & Patterson, corner Third and Los Angeles streets. Bottom prices guaranteed.

J. S. Briggs sold sixty tons of dried apricots Monday at 12½ cents per pound. This was the crop of seventy-five acres of orchard, and makes a gross income of \$200 per acre. [Ventura Unit.

Great Reductions in Rates.

From April 1st, 1892, to December 31, 1892, OFFERED AT THE

Hotel del Coronado

America's Peerless Seaside Resort!

\$15.00 per week
for \$10.00 per day
room, if occupied
by two persons.
If occupied
by one, add
\$1.00 per day.
per day.

The New
Salts
Swimming Tanks

As a summer resort it is without a rival. Its glorious climate

THE PRIMARIES.

A Noble Rally for Reform in Ward Politics.

"The Gang" Does its Worst and Fails.

The Boss Snowed Under in the Second Ward.

Seventh Ward Ballot Box Stuffed With Over 300 Fraudulent Votes—Notoriously Unfair and Crooked Proceedings.

Republican primary elections to select delegates for the coming county convention were held all over the county yesterday afternoon. In this city the greatest interest ever taken in a primary election was manifested. In fact, the fight was red-hot in every ward where there was a contest. Two tickets were in the field in the Second Ward, three in the Third and two in the Seventh. No actual disorder occurred, except in the Seventh Ward, when Capt. Blennerhassett became excited and drew a revolver. He was escorted up to the office of the Chief of Police.

An extraordinarily large vote was polled. This was due to two causes. The better elements of the party turned out more generally than ever before, and "the gang" were correspondingly active with their repeaters. The colonization of the riff-raff of both parties was openly carried on. Men were taken in carriages from polls to polls, and after they had voted at each, some of them changed coats with their neighbors, took a new set of names and made another round. Some changed coats and repeated without changing the polling-place. Money was used to buy voters all through the afternoon at the Second Ward polls. A candidate for Sheriff handled the sack. The purchaseable cattle were herded in a room back of a saloon and were then given \$1 or \$2 apiece to vote "the gang's" ticket.

The Great Register was not used for reference, and very few challenges were allowed. Almost everybody who applied and gave his name voted.

One well-known Democratic ward striker was particularly active all the afternoon and boasted that he had run in about forty Democratic votes. Men from outside the ward were brought in, and the tough element from Alameda street were particularly noticeable.

Notwithstanding all of these things the gang was handsomely downed all along the line where a fair show-down was given.

In the Seventh Ward about 300 tickets were stuffed into the ballot-box, ostensibly giving the victory to "the gang." The election, however, is to be contested.

The returns by wards are as follows:

First Ward.

The caucus ticket met with no opposition in the First Ward and was scratched in but three instances. One hundred and thirty-eight votes were polled and the ticket elected is as follows: A. W. Ewing, Robert A. Brown, Walter Mundell, A. E. Meigs, C. L. Byam, C. S. Bradford, E. W. Clark, Harry Holmes, George Weeks, Charles Elton, George P. Seckat, E. J. Johnson, R. W. Pierce, W. L. Shanklin.

Second Ward.

Members of the Second Ward Protective League assembled at their headquarters at 11 o'clock and marched ninety-six strong to Hororata, where the election for this ward had been appointed. They presented an interested and determined appearance as they marched up the street, and evidently went for business. It was found that the polling-place had been changed from the corner of Ord and New High streets, as located by the Executive Committee, to the corner of Ord and Buena Vista streets. No reason for the change was given. Against this members of the Protective League filed a written protest.

Mr. McCall, the objectionable judge, did not put in an appearance and his place was taken by J. W. Gregory.

As soon as the polls were open representatives of the Protective League made application for the admission of a committee of two to the polls to scan the balloting. This was objected to by E. J. Niles, who demanded by what authority this was asked. A transcript of the proceedings of the Republican Executive Committee, authorizing the admission of such a committee, was filed with the judges and, after a few moments' consideration, they decided to admit the committee. Pending this action there were a few moments of excitement, and it looked at one time as though there might be a scrimmage. The decision of the judges quieted the excitement, however, and Hampton Hutton and Dr. Wills, representatives of the league, climbed through the window and were formally installed in the polls. There was no other excitement during the day, although both factions worked like Trojans, bringing in voters. The result, as may be seen by the returns, was a great triumph for the reformers. Their ticket received the following vote out of a total of 1059:

George W. A. Cheney, 634; Lewellyn Bixby, 629; John F. Fosmer, 631; Geo. Wells, 630; Charles E. Day, 630; T. F. Phillips, 630; L. H. Valentine, 630; W. H. Carey, 630; Henry Hudspeth, 631; H. C. Register, 631; Samuel K. Flanders, 626; Alex Caldwell, 626; Al Gehrke, 624; Frank Hanner, 624; John Barnes, 631; Henry Henderson, 627; William Bouett, 631; W. R. Wernick, 630; John H. Christopher, 628; G. A. Dobinson, 631; Wilber O. Dow, 630; E. E. Mellett, 632; Robert N. Bula, 633; John C. Wray, 627; A. S. Hitchcock, 636; Fred L. Baker, 630.

"The Niles ticket," so-called, received an average of about 430 votes.

Thus the reformers carried off the honors by a majority of about 200.

The Niles, or caucus ticket, was as follows:

D. W. Field, B. H. Hess, D. C. Morrison, J. C. Steadman, E. J. Reese, George L. Pierce, Smith Oliver, R. W. Spears, J. Soares, J. P. Butchelder, Joe Manning, E. Cohn, F. Smith, William Lowell, E. V. Naud, J. J. Houston, Albert Smith, William Bouett, J. N. Gregory, T. J. Sennett, D. F. Donegan, W. J. Hamilton, D. H. Bair, M. Micarroll, W. H. Patterson, Al Cobier.

Third Ward.

In the Third Ward there were several tickets in the field, but as the voting progressed it settled down to a fight between two—the representative Republican and the regular caucus tickets. There was a good deal of scratching done on both tickets, and the vote cast was likewise quite heavy. The number of straight tickets voted was, in the opinion of the judges, sufficient to determine the result, and the scratched ballots were not counted at all. It was conceded by both sides that this was a fair mode of procedure, the regular caucus ticket receiving a majority of 49 out of the 687 votes polled.

The following is the ticket elected:

G. R. Shaito, F. S. Munson, Frank Rader, Dr. F. K. Ainsworth, H. E. Carter, R. D. Wade, E. C. Hines, L. B. Newton, E. A. Messerve, R. S. Woodside, Dr. M. Hagan, J. D. Frederick, W. J. Varie, J. D. Fennessy, L. L. Dennis, T. P. Hill, J. C. Platt, E. W. Kinsey, F. J. Gilmore, A. W. P. Kinney, James Coggin, George L. Mills, A. P. Church, C. A. Smith, H. Seigel.

FOURTH WARD.

The following regular caucus ticket was elected without opposition: J. A. Thomas, D. Samson, F. Van Vieck, H. C. Barmore, M. G. Willard, H. C. Whitehead, A. W. Francisco, E. S. Joseph, S. A. Garrett, Charles Forrester, J. J. Walsh, S. McClure, W. P. Hamilton, A. M. Austin, W. T. Barnett, M. J. Magraw, W. B. Mathews.

FIFTH WARD.

There were but 125 votes cast in the Fifth Ward, there being only one ticket in the field, and consequently no fight and no scratching. Here is the ticket as elected: W. T. Williams, E. F. C. Kloke, Edward D. Silent, W. A. Barker, George Alexander, R. L. Horton, Frank B. Harbert.

SIXTH WARD.

The regular caucus ticket was elected as follows: T. J. Matlock, G. W. Hawkins, Walter F. Hass, L. Thorne, Thomas H. White, E. E. Maxwell, Thomas R. Dering, Gilbert Smith, J. W. Hawver and J. H. Whiting.

SEVENTH WARD.

The hardest fight in the city took place in this ward, and here also the dirtiest work was done.

At 11 o'clock the members of the Reform Club met at Budinger's livery stable to go to the polls, some of forty and marched to the polls, others of Fifth and Bergent streets. On arrival they found that the judges—Blennerhassett, C. H. Kolle, and C. M. Snell—had locked themselves in the polling-room. The reformers demanded admission for two of their representatives to watch the ballot. This Blennerhassett, in behalf of the judges denied, asserting that he did not recognize any authority to place inspectors inside the room. Finding that he could not gain admission without violence, the members of the club ranged themselves solidly about the voting window and declared that no votes should be polled until their demand had been properly recognized. When the window was opened at 12 o'clock Capt. Knox, in behalf of the club, read and presented the following credentials:

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 31, 1892.

A portion of the minutes of the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, held August 24, 1892:

Moved that a committee of two be selected by the opposing faction, who shall be admitted during the receiving and counting of the votes to any part but to scan the ballot. Carried. Moved that the motion just carried apply to all wards making a protest here. Carried.

W. F. X. PARKER

Secretary County Committee.

To the honorable judges of election in the Seventh Ward, Los Angeles city—GENTLEMEN: We hereby certify that the Republican Executive Committee has appointed us as a Committee of Two to be admitted in the judges' room during the receiving and counting of the ballots in the Seventh Ward, "not to take any part, but to scan the ballot," the following named persons:

GEORGE W. KNOX,

President Seventh Ward, Republican Club, Fred A. Dur, Secretary.

COUNTRY DELEGATES.

A Few of the Returns from Outside Places.

Returns from the country came in slow last night. Following is the list:

POMONA.

The Republican primaries were held in this city yesterday and everything passed off quietly, no bolting being done. The following delegates were elected:

First Precinct: Franklin Blades and M. C. Spencer.

Second Precinct: J. H. Lee, C. Heath, G. L. Caesar (colored) and C. A. Hibbard.

Third Precinct: Andrew Osgoodby, E. M. Keller and E. B. Smith.

Fourth Precinct: S. F. Owen, F. O. Slanker and J. W. Lorbeer.

These are all the regular caucus nominees.

SANTA MONICA.

Santa Monica primary Republican election resulted in the election of L. A. Rockwell, R. R. Harris, Z. H. Lowman and Fred Cowley as delegates.

The opposing ticket, consisting of D. L. Bancroft, W. S. Vineyard, E. C. Folson and E. P. Canfield, being defeated by a large majority. In the count Rockwell received 139 votes, Harris 139, Lowman 142, Cowley 138, Bancroft 91, Vineyard 95, Folsom 98, Carnicle, 92.

SAN PEDRO.

At San Pedro 113 votes were cast and the opposition ticket was elected 3 to 1. The delegates are: E. H. Sweet, 78; H. K. Muller, 88; D. W. Weldt, 90; Henry Daly, 82.

VERNON.

At Vernon precinct the total vote cast was 187. The Pirtle faction was defeated by 41 majority. The delegates are Dan McKinley, J. N. Smith and W. D. McLaren.

AZUSA.

At Azusa O. H. Huber, H. D. Briggs T. F. Griswold were unanimously elected.

SAN GABRIEL.

At San Gabriel O. W. Langdon and E. C. Bichowsky were elected. Total polled 65.

Tonight's Rally.

The Executive Committee on arrangements have prepared the following programme for the Republican this evening:

Gov. H. H. Markham—President of the evening.

The list of vice-presidents is as follows: Gen. J. C. Sheldon, Maj. J. A. Donnell, Col. R. J. Northam, H. Z. Osborne, Hon. H. G. Spence, Col. H. G. Otis, Hon. H. W. Magee, Hon. Lewis A. Gross, Maj. George H. Bonaberry, Hon. T. K. Moore, Maj. W. H. Bonsall, W. H. Perry, Hon. H. T. Hazard, C. M. Wells, Hon. J. Q. Tafts, D. C. Field, Theodore Sumnerland, T. J. Carran, Dr. F. K. Ainsworth, C. E. Slosson, J. A. Muir, R. H. F. Variel, E. F. C. Klokke, H. Jeune, Col. A. C. Rogers.

The gentlemen who will address the meeting are: Hon. Hervey Lindley, Hon. William Williams, Hon. R. B. Carpenter, Hon. H. T. Gage.

Music appropriate to the occasion will be provided.

THE ESCORT.

The various clubs will report to the grand marshal on the Main street side of the old Courthouse at 7:15 p.m. sharp. The line of march will be north on Main to Temple, west on Temple to Spring, south on Spring to the Nadeau. At that point the speakers in carriages will fall into line. The escort will then move south on Spring to Fifth and west on Fifth to Hazard's Pavilion, where the exercises of the evening are to be held. The escort will move promptly at 7:30 and the exercises at the pavilion will begin promptly at 8 p.m.

Red fire illumination will be distributed to those in line at First and Spring in such liberal quantities as to make a continuous blaze from that point to Hazard's Pavilion. The aides to the grand marshal will report to that officer on horseback at the corner of Court and Main streets at 7 p.m. The aides are requested to provide themselves with broad blue sashes. The following gen-

lemen constitute the aides: C. C. Compton, chief of staff; E. W. Kinsey, grand marshal. Aides: W. P. Hamill, D. G. W. Reed, A. W. P. Kinney, D. Jones, Frank Cochran, F. A. Luong, H. E. Carter, H. S. Rollins.

Ladies are cordially invited to attend and every effort will be made to conduct to their comfort and entertainment.

The speakers and vice-presidents are requested to be at the Nadeau promptly at 7:30 o'clock, where carriages will be provided.

The REFORM TICKET.

George W. Knox, 457; C. J. Kubach, 458; H. E. Stone, 458; J. J. Neimor, 449; James Warren, 458; W. S. Arnold, 457; Louis Ebinger, 459; O. B. Phillips, 455; Arthur A. Knox, 459; Scipio Thompson, 455; C. Edgar Smith, 457; C. Humphreys, 460; C. H. Vignes, 450; P. L. Budinger, 458; T. N. McClellan, 454; J. Lovell, 457; C. M. Kimball, 456; J. L. Moore, 460; H. J. Hutchinson, 457; S. W. Phillips, 459.

THE GANG'S TICKET.

J. O. Cashin, 475; E. Blennerhassett, 476; S. C. Dodge, 479; E. Ballinger, 478; C. H. Slater, 481; C. H. Kolle, 475; John Hughes, 479; Fred Aykroyd, 475; J. N. Wright, 476; C. M. Snell, 474; J. Farquhar, 474; H. L. Hopkins, 477; Fred C. Smith, 478; Gilbert Ball, 474; William Rogers, 475; W. McCullough, 473; J. H. Mervine, 473; W. T. Lauder, 473; G. F. Daly, 475; W. S. Arnold, 473.

Conceding that the whole number of votes actually cast was 620 and that the reform ticket received 457 of them, as shown by the tally, it is obvious that the reformers honestly carried the election by a majority of 163. This notwithstanding all the crooked work in colonizing ward strikers on the outside, but they could not overcome the crooked work on the inside.

Of course the respectable element of the party will contest the election and claim their rights before the convention. Such palpable chicanery and fraud can hardly be expected to pass current with a representative body of Republicans. There will be some lively music in the convention over this matter.

Mr. Duey, who was accorded the privilege of looking into the muzzle of Blennerhassett's navy, swore out a warrant for the arrest of the irascible judge, and, some time during the afternoon, Blennerhassett was arrested and escorted to the police station. He gave bail for his appearance and returned to the polls, where he resumed his duties as judge.

EIGHTH WARD.

The regular caucus ticket was elected as follows: T. J. Matlock, G. W. Hawkins and E. B. Smith.

Moved that a committee of two be selected by the opposing faction, who shall be admitted during the receiving and counting of the votes to any part but to scan the ballot. Carried. Moved that the motion just carried apply to all wards making a protest here. Carried.

NINTH WARD.

There was but one ticket in the field here and it was voted straight, only two scratched ballots appearing at the count. The vote was heavy for a primary, 180 tickets being deposited in all. The following are the delegates elected:

A. G. Carnes, M. C. Neuner, A. Arguello, J. A. Bern, E. E. Powers, R. H. F. Variel, J. H. Masters, Alfred W. Sanborn, S. C. Hubbard, C. C. McComas, F. P. Cochran.

COUNTRY DELEGATES.

A Few of the Returns from Outside Places.

Returns from the country came in slow last night. Following is the list:

POMONA.

The Republican primaries were held in this city yesterday and everything passed off quietly, no bolting being done. The following delegates were elected:

First Precinct: Franklin Blades and M. C. Spencer.

Second Precinct: J. H. Lee, C. Heath, G. L. Caesar (colored) and C. A. Hibbard.

Third Precinct: Andrew Osgoodby, E. M. Keller and E. B. Smith.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



PASADENA.

The Long-talked-of Primaries Result in a Clean Sweep.

Capt. Simpson Captures a Solid Delegation.

Some Christian Women Investigate the Case of Ah Sing.

Interesting Service at the Congregational Church—Lamanda Park Election—People on the Go—Batch of Brevities.

Those long-talked-of primaries were held yesterday, and between the hours of high noon and 7 p.m. Capt. Simpson swept the town. He swept it clear from Alpha to Omega, from the First Ward to the Fourth, and all the wards between, and when the smoke of battle cleared away John G. Rossiter and other leaders in Mr. Arthur's ranks were heard to inquire, "Where was we?"

In fact Capt. Simpson got there to an extent that must have surprised himself. Every ward went his way, and by decided majorities. He received a maximum total of 448 votes to Mr. Arthur's 210 votes, giving him a majority of 238 votes. In the First Ward 134 votes were cast for Simpson, and 18 for Arthur. There were no scratch tickets, but five ballot boxes were thrown out, and they contained the names of delegates in other wards. This was Mr. Simpson's home ward, and it did him proud.

In the Second Ward 181 straight tickets were voted. Nine were scratched and 3 were thrown out. The Simpson delegates polled an average majority of 40 votes, while Mr. McDonald and Mr. S. W. Wright did valiant service in Mr. Simpson's behalf, while the Arthur forces were marshalled by J. S. Cox, W. B. Mosher and that prince of politicians, John G. Rossiter.

The closest fight was in Ward No. 3, in which Mr. Arthur resides. The Simpson men went in to win just the same and elected their delegates in a convincing majority of 25 votes. The highest number of votes cast on the Simpson side was 97, while 71 was the maximum number received by the Arthur delegates.

In the Fourth Ward the Arthur forces were likewise routed with considerable slaughter. A total of 114 votes were cast and 20 were thrown out. All but one of the Simpson delegates received 102 votes, and the best of the other side could do was forty votes.

The election passed off quietly and was free from all animosity and unpleasantness. Once in a while a couple of enthusiasts would engage in a heated discussion concerning the merits of their respective candidates, but none was spilled, and those engaged in the debate would part as good friends as ever.

Promptly at the noon hour a surprising number of stylish turnouts made their appearance, and were generally placed at the disposal of the voters, who were to be found in great numbers at most part. Mr. Simpson's equipages were distinguished by tasteful banners that adorned the backs of the horses that drew them, which bore the words, "Capt. Simpson, for Assembly." Voting kept up steadily during the afternoon, and the hour between 4 and 7 was unusually lively, many voters arriving from Los Angeles in the evening trains.

Following is the vote in detail in the several wards:

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

First Ward—Five Delegates.

	Simpson.	Arthur.
Calvin Hartwell	134	
T. P. Lukens	134	
W. R. Staats	134	
C. U. Bunnell	134	
W. H. Wakely	134	
J. N. Cox	18	
T. A. Allis	18	
H. Newby	18	
W. S. Lacey	18	
C. C. Brown	18	

Second Ward—Five Delegates.

	John McDonald	115
W. S. Wright	112	
W. H. Hansen	108	
Fred Swift	110	
L. C. Conner	110	
J. S. Cox	78	
W. B. Mosher	80	
W. E. Cooley	78	
J. G. Rossiter	79	
J. T. Buchanan	81	

Third Ward—Five Delegates.

	A. L. Hamilton	97
S. W. Washburn	98	
B. C. Myers	95	
E. C. Griffith	95	
A. H. Conger	69	
J. H. Mills	70	
W. H. Wiley	71	
C. W. Bell	70	
H. C. Hotalling	70	

Fourth Ward—Six Delegates.

	Oscar Freeman	102
J. P. Church	101	
F. S. Wallace	102	
W. J. Craig	102	
W. W. Webster	102	
C. W. Swan	39	
J. W. Wood	39	
C. H. Rhodes	38	
W. S. Gilmore	40	
J. W. Ward	39	
Ward B. Rowland	40	

The votes were all counted before 8 o'clock. When the result became known there was considerable cheering, but no other public demonstration was made. Mr. Simpson will go to the County Convention next Tuesday with twenty-one delegates from Pasadena. Thirty-six votes are necessary to secure his nomination.

NORTH PASADENA AND LAMANDA PARK. At North Pasadena yesterday J. P. Nelson, M. D., Painter, P. J. Martin and Ed. Wood were elected delegates. Judge Nelson's name was scratched to some extent in favor of Mr. Way, but not sufficient to secure his nomination.

At Lamanda Park, A. Brigden, Bert Crank and Mr. Jordan were elected delegates.

A LOST LANGUAGE FOUND.

Prof. Lowe has contributed the use of the Operahouse Hall for a course of free Sunday morning lectures. The lecturer, Rev. George W. Savory of Los Angeles, claims to have discovered a lost language by which he can interpret ancient Greek and Egyptian mythologies, and by which the dead are laid open in a more scientific and reasonable manner than at the same time more practically and directly.

An introductory lecture will be given at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning or at 10 o'clock the day after. Free discussion is invited after each lecture.

THE CASE OF WICKED AH SING.

About a week ago THE TIMES published an article narrating the adventures of a young woman, who proved to be somewhat of an actress in her own right, in a den of iniquity down in Chinatown, which is run by a celestial named Ah Sing. The statement was given out that Sing had made himself somewhat conspicuous in church work, and had affiliated to some extent with good Christian people.

There are two Chinese missions in town, one conducted by the Methodists and the other by the First Congregational Church. Since the time Sing's wicked ways were exposed, the ladies of the mission have made thorough investigation of the case.

Mrs. A. B. Giddings, superintendent of the

Methodist Episcopal mission, told the reporter yesterday that the investigation proved the facts to be that no such person belongs to either of the Pasadena mission schools.

There are probably no persons here or in Los Angeles more anxious to have such places broken up than those who are caring for missions of their race, and it is not to be wondered to shield their own scholars if they are proven guilty. Mrs. Giddings, however, thinks that in the particular case referred to a little leniency of judgment might be in place when the white woman, born in a Christian land, was the seducer and the men were heathens.

WOMEN WORKERS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Passadans auxiliary of the Woman's World's Fair Association was well represented at the meeting held yesterday morning in Los Angeles at the rooms of the Friday Morning Club. The auxiliary will hold another meeting in the Carlton parlors on Thursday afternoon.

It may be stated in this connection that no local appointment has been made in the shape of a manager for the exhibit which it is proposed to send from this country, notwithstanding numerous circulated reports to the contrary. The appropriation covering the expenses of the exhibit is \$10,000, and it is a safe calculation places the actual cost of placing the exhibit in suitable style at \$10,000. This leaves a maximum of \$500 to pay the expenses of some one to superintend the exhibit and to apply on a salary of six months' faithful work. Mr. Lukens stated to the reporter yesterday that after the cost of the exhibit is paid, the contributors throughout the county will be called together to decide who shall be appointed to take care of the exhibit at Chicago. Interest in the matter is on the increase, and there is no doubt but what Los Angeles county, and Passadans in particular, will be well represented.

The Republicans of the fifth precinct held a caucus Thursday evening and selected candidates to be voted for at the primaries on Monday, for delegates to the county and county Senatorial conventions.

The city was pretty well filled with political aspirants and political managers yesterday, but there will be more today.

The Courier Ball Club went to Banning a couple of weeks ago and "got kicked" in the ball field. The Banning club will be here this afternoon to play a return game, and will probably be "done up" as badly as was the Courier club the other time.

The Republicans of the second precinct held a caucus last night in Times-Index Hall.

Next Monday is Labor day, and by proclamation of the Governor, a legal holiday. The court calendar will not be called until Tuesday.

E. J. Purlow, who has been resident engineer in charge of camp 1 of the Arrowhead Reservoir Company's work for more than a year, has resigned his position and gone to his home at Santa Barbara.

W. H. Parker will be the principal speaker at the grand rally tonight. The motor road will run Southern Pacific coaches from River-

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A SUNKEN CRAG.

Murat Halstead Says the Democracy is That.

Its History Retold from the Memorable Days Before the War.

The Force Bill Issue Untimely, Obsolete and Artificial.

The Elements That Form the Democratic Party Can Only Be Modified by Education—Cleveland's Personal Position.

Contributed to The Times.

A great number of Democrats believed, when their constant prophecies for four years as to the result of the war were falsified by the total military collapse of the Southern Confederacy, and the demonstration that the restoration of the Union by force of arms had been accomplished, that the logical, appropriate, graceful, useful thing was for the Democratic party to disappear from history. It had made an awful failure. There were millions of individual Democrats who were good friends of their country in war time, but the party itself was all the while strong. Of course it had a general desire to preserve the Union. There had been many bloody battles fought before a great number of the secessionists themselves gave up that profession. The Democratic idea was that of making peace by submission. This was singular, too, when the Northern Democrats found in the Charleston convention that the demands upon them to promise the use of the national authority for the extension of slavery were deliberately unreasonable and beyond possibility of execution. They were told then that if they did not consent to the dogma that the Constitution carried slavery into the Territories, or at least protected it where ever introduced, the Union might be regarded as already resolved. Secession began on this question in the National Democratic Convention in April, 1860, at Charleston. The South was in an astonishing state of mind about the John Brown affair, which had taken place the year before. The hanging of Brown was on December 2, 1859. It is true the Northern Democrats, like other Northern people, were slow to give the South credit for sincerity, but those who had opportunities for knowing Southern men during the last two years before the war ought to have ascertained that however preposterous their policy they were beyond question serious.

GEN. LOGAN'S CONVERSATION.

It is related of Gen. John A. Logan, who was in the Charleston convention, and distressed by the Southern spirit of hostility to Stephen A. Douglas, and exasperated by what he regarded as the impracticality of the Southern politicians, that before he made up his mind which way to face in the war of the States, he visited Richmond and, seeking the Southern leaders, asked what they wanted that it was possible to give to save the Union, and the answer was, the South was out and the Union broken so that it never could be united. Logan was told that if he were empowered to hand the Confederates a blank sheet of paper upon which to write the terms on which they would restore the Union, the peace offering would be refused. Then Logan said they should be conquered, and they were. This story I have not seen verified by documentary evidence, but it was current at the time, and made a great impression, and was believed to be characteristic of Logan, whose earliest usefulness in the war was ascribed to his reputation as a radical Democrat—one who was extreme and most violent in his views. It was said that he entered the battle of Bull Run with a rifle and fought as a volunteer. This was true on account especially of the personal provocation he had received at Richmond. Certainly his example was of immense value, as was the incident of the personal friendliness of Stephen A. Douglas to Abraham Lincoln. Douglas holding Lincoln's hat while he made his inaugural address was most reassuring and had a wide-spread, wholesome influence. The most effective war cry in the West was that Western men had an inheritance in the mouth of the Mississippi, that the land of the State of Louisiana was purchased by the people of the United States and belonged under the flag of the Stars and Stripes and none other should float over that soil, and it to the honor of Logan that he put this idea in the strongest terms, and sword the Mississippi should be opened and did his share in hewing the way to the gulf at Donelson and Vickburg, and was in the march that cut the Confederacy through from Atlanta to the sea. But Gen. Logan was too impetuous a warrior long to remain in formal affiliation with the party whose mere functions were pleading for the possible compromise and finding fault with all measures inspired by the devotion and energy the occasion demanded.

DEMOCRATIC DISPOSITION TO SURRENDER.

First there was the threat that though the Democratic party was divided, the Republican must not elect a President against the extension of slavery, for it would end "the compact of the States" to remain united. The Northern Democrats did not so much heed this, for if they had done so the logical demand upon them would have been to withdraw Douglas and save the union of the party by the election of Breckinridge. After the election of Lincoln there were many compromises proposed, all of them based upon the idea that the South, owing to its institutions, had a right to demand extra constitutional guarantees of one they were pleased to term a sectional President. When the war was under way it was of the greatest Democratic importance to find the Constitution right in the way of doing anything efficient. Mr. Lincoln held that the Constitution did not inflict national paralysis, that the Government had a right to preserve its own life, and that it was his sworn duty to use force against force, to sustain his authority as Chief Magistrate. The culmination of the Democratic partisan opposition to war was in the crisis of 1864, when the Democracy, in national convention assembled, resolved that the war was a failure. For months before the war was that there must be peace. The Democrats shouted "Peace, peace!" when there was no peace, and ran up flags of truce, white flags, in token of submission to the Confederacy.

CONFEDERATE RECONSTRUCTION.

Behind this was the simple policy of reconstructing the Union on the Confederate basis. If that had been done we should not, under the Confederate constitution, have been bothered with protective tariffs. Such resolutions as that of the Democracy at Chicago would have been superfluous. The Democracy were deeply sensible for a time after the war that they had blundered incomparably; and the highest

form of expression of this consciousness was in the support given Horace Greeley, by the Democratic party. This was preceded by a willingness in 1863 to support Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency, and the scheme to yield to him the nomination accepted by Seymour failed by accident. However, as reconstruction was managed the Democracy gained an immense and almost decisive advantage. How this happened I do not now propose to discuss in detail. The points are these: There was coupled with general amnesty universal suffrage. The old State structures were restored, or, rather, they were allowed to resume, the Nation having amendment upon amendment to the Constitution to make sure that the party that had the military success should not be at once, in the Union maintained by the bayonet, placed at a political disadvantage.

WHAT FOLLOWED REUNION.

The time came in the second administration of President Grant when he saw the use of troops in election districts in the South must be abandoned. Having given up to the conceder their State organizations the people must sustain them or take the consequences of disorder. The national bayonet must not become a permanent factor in a republican form of government. It would no longer do to uphold Republican partisan State governments by military interference at State capitals. What Grant would not do in a military way had better not be attempted. Efforts had been made to provide for reviewing boards against the flagrancy of fraud and the potency of murder in carrying elections. The system was that the boards should throw out returns that had the stain of blood and the flavor of crime against the National Constitution and human liberty upon them. The object was to prevent the Democratic party in the section that had been pinched to the Nation with bayonets from enjoying the usurpation of assassination and ballot-box stuffing.

CLEVELAND'S PERSONAL POSITION.

Those New Yorkers who were Mr. Cleveland's friends before his nomination are held in scorn and suppressed. Some of them are said to be very sore, but they are very quiet. They are not allowed to speak so as to be heard from their front doors to the middle of the street. Their whispering is as soft as it is sad, and as low as it is lowly. It is the gentle murmur of submissive sorrow. Mr. Cleveland says to the Tammany bosses that he has forgotten differences. He has become Tammanyized, then. He loves his enemies, he was beloved for nothing. They would find him one of themselves if he were elected. To be sure, Whitney has given that among other assurances. He is as certain of it as he was that the ticket would be Cleveland and Gray when he had made a deal to that effect. Has ex-Mayor Grace forgotten that there are differences? Has ex-Secretary Fairchild forgotten anything? Has Mr. George William Curtis (of whose illness we hope all news is good news) forgotten the character of Tammany? Mr. Cleveland brings no personal strength to the ticket. He was nominated in spite of the State, without which his election is not possible. The fatal protest of the seventy-two New York delegates, made deliberately, signed and published at Chicago, stands good. He does imperil the success of the party. He does expose the Democratic electoral ticket of New York to defeat. There has not been a show in his favor. His own most ardent supporters are raising petty subscriptions to use money in the land of the Junar rainbows for the Democracy. The influence of labor disorders is against Cleveland.

HARRISON'S GREAT ADMINISTRATION.

Business men, workmen, laborers, capitalists—all parties to our great industries—can find no fault with Harrison's administration. Little fuses and dickerings of those whose chief concern is official place, grow very small when the proportions of the service the country has had at the hands of President Harrison and his Cabinet are taken into consideration. The Democracy have a double discouragement. First, in the fact that Cleveland in New York belongs to those who have been against him, and whose fondest prophecies will be made good when he is beaten. From the first they have pledged loyal submission—a lack of confidence that is an insurance of disaster. Second, the Alabama election is the most interesting event since the close of the war. Two white men's parties in the South must develop continually events of the highest moment. The fact has.

THE SCOPE OF A REVOLUTION.

Harrison will be elected by the Northern vote, but it would be glorious to break in the electoral colleges the gloomy monotony of the Solid South, and the Southern State of brightest promise is Louisiana. With the solid South fractured once it will be shattered forever. New York Republican again will head the procession of progress, and under the light of brilliant skies sectionalism will disappear and the Democratic party will be largely reformed when it can no longer rest on race inflammations or public disorders or unhappy sectional relations, but is commanded by the condition of the country to possess principles.

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DEFINING THE ISSUE.

[Buffalo News.]

The "labor question" of the future will start from a point a little further advanced than any common ground hitherto held. It starts from these propositions:

Every man has a right to labor.

Every man has a right to such wages as he can get for his labor.

No man has a right to coerce another per labor.

No man has a right to coerce another to desist from labor.

No man has a right when he refuses employment to destroy the means of employment he has rejected or to prevent another taking such employment.

These propositions are fundamental. Whoever violates the principles involved in them does that which leads to riot, destruction of property and loss of life, and takes the full responsibility for such consequences.

THE MILLENNIUM COMING.

[Chicago Tribune.]

When the "grand masters" have tied up all the railways, paralyzed traffic, thrown tens of thousands of men out of work, and imperiled every industry in the country, the great cause of labor will have had a tremendous boost and the workingman's millennium will be seen just ahead.

OBSCURE AND ARTIFICIAL.

—an interjected issue and called the Force Bill. The Democratic disturbance on this subject is an effort to nationalize the race issue that has been for nearly twenty years effective in consolidating the South for the Democracy without regard for the real interests of the section. The South has been controlled without or against enlightened public opinion, on war memories and race prejudice, and this dark and sinister despotism it is prepared to extend all over the United States. It is a ploy once for the perpetuation of Southern nullification of the Constitution of the United States, and that upon this single issue the Nation is to be ruled by the

Democrats without any definition of national policy other than that they will shall be law.

ASSURANCE OF HARRISON'S ELECTION.

It has not been at any moment probable that the country would be put into this rut. It has been the judgment of the best minds, on the closest observation and comprehensive information, that when the midnight ripper Confederate-British tariff resolution was bungled into the Democratic platform at Chicago, the Democratic party was defeated. When and where it was defeated has not been so clear as the general fact. It is the deep underlying non-partisan conclusion of the feelings of this country this day that the fate of the Democratic party is assured. Mr. Cleveland has had a personal following of which he has been very proud, and that he has carefully cultivated a little outside the lines of his party. It has been the assumption of his party that he is better than his party—that he is something more than a Democrat. This is the last analysis of the worst form of political fraudulence—mugwumpery. It is purely personal, beginning in the strangest preference over intelligent human creatures toward down-town enterprisers than Cleaveland rather than Blaine. But behind the miserable pight of these people, Stevenson was put on the ticket with Cleveland as a man who represents spoilsmen. This avowal in the convention carried the nomination. Of course this pug.

A HORRIBLE GRIMACE.

On the face of the civil service reform and all who make much of it. As for tariff reform, the author of the ripper resolution quotes that utterance of Mr. Cleveland's notification speech as synonymous, and the language, carefully considered and compared, will bear no other construction. The claim that Mr. Cleaveland is better than his party is absolutely abandoned. There is no term so offensive to Cleveland and his friends as that some one will repeat that old song of praise.

CLEVELAND'S PERSONAL POSITION.

Those New Yorkers who were Mr. Cleveland's friends before his nomination are held in scorn and suppressed. Some of them are said to be very sore, but they are very quiet. They are not allowed to speak so as to be heard from their front doors to the middle of the street. Their whispering is as soft as it is sad, and as low as it is lowly. It is the gentle murmur of submissive sorrow. Mr. Cleveland says to the Tammany bosses that he has forgotten differences. He has become Tammanyized, then. He loves his enemies, he was beloved for nothing. They would find him one of themselves if he were elected. To be sure, Whitney has given that among other assurances. He is as certain of it as he was that the ticket would be Cleveland and Gray when he had made a deal to that effect. Has ex-Mayor Grace forgotten that there are differences? Has ex-Secretary Fairchild forgotten anything? Has Mr. George William Curtis (of whose illness we hope all news is good news) forgotten the character of Tammany? Mr. Cleveland brings no personal strength to the ticket. He was nominated in spite of the State, without which his election is not possible. The fatal protest of the seventy-two New York delegates, made deliberately, signed and published at Chicago, stands good. He does imperil the success of the party. He does expose the Democratic electoral ticket of New York to defeat. There has not been a show in his favor. His own most ardent supporters are raising petty subscriptions to use money in the land of the Junar rainbows for the Democracy. The influence of labor disorders is against Cleveland.

THE CONTINUANCE OF THE DEMOCRATS FOR GOOD.

I am not disposed much to lament the failure of the Democratic party to crumble and be lost as a distinct historic organization. Its preservation may be overruled for good. The element that compose the Democratic party, of course, cannot be abolished. They can be modified by the protracted processes of education. It is no disadvantage that they bear the old warning label. The Nation knows from a tremendous experience that there is danger in that direction. So great and difficult a matter should not be disguised. The sunken rock is the more dangerous to navigation than the crag that rises boldly above the waves. The character of the people of a country, and not what parties call themselves, is the great matter. The people of the United States have for eight Presidential terms in one way or another been on their guard against the Democratic party. That party has never had at one time the President, representing the Nation; the Senate, representing the States, and the House, representing the people of the United States and belonged under the flag of the Stars and Stripes and none other should float over that soil, and it to the honor of Logan that he put this idea in the strongest terms, and sword the Mississippi should be opened and did his share in hewing the way to the gulf at Donelson and Vickburg, and was in the march that cut the Confederacy through from Atlanta to the sea. But Gen. Logan was too impetuous a warrior long to remain in formal affiliation with the party whose mere functions were pleading for the possible compromise and finding fault with all measures inspired by the devotion and energy the occasion demanded.

THE CONTINUANCE OF THE DEMOCRATS FOR GOOD.

Business men, workmen, laborers, capitalists—all parties to our great industries—can find no fault with Harrison's administration. Little fuses and dickerings of those whose chief concern is official place, grow very small when the proportions of the service the country has had at the hands of President Harrison and his Cabinet are taken into consideration. The Democracy have a double discouragement. First, in the fact that Cleveland in New York belongs to those who have been against him, and whose fondest prophecies will be made good when he is beaten. From the first they have pledged loyal submission—a lack of confidence that is an insurance of disaster. Second, the Alabama election is the most interesting event since the close of the war. Two white men's parties in the South must develop continually events of the highest moment. The fact has.

THE SCOPE OF A REVOLUTION.

Harrison will be elected by the Northern vote, but it would be glorious to break in the electoral colleges the gloomy monotony of the Solid South, and the Southern State of brightest promise is Louisiana. With the solid South fractured once it will be shattered forever. New York Republican again will head the procession of progress, and under the light of brilliant skies sectionalism will disappear and the Democratic party will be largely reformed when it can no longer rest on race inflammations or public disorders or unhappy sectional relations, but is commanded by the condition of the country to possess principles.

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DEFINING THE ISSUE.

[Buffalo News.]

The "labor question" of the future will start from a point a little further advanced than any common ground hitherto held. It starts from these propositions:

Every man has a right to labor.

Every man has a right to such wages as he can get for his labor.

No man has a right to coerce another per labor.

No man has a right to coerce another to desist from labor.

No man has a right when he refuses employment to destroy the means of employment he has rejected or to prevent another taking such employment.

These propositions are fundamental. Whoever violates the principles involved in them does that which leads to riot, destruction of property and loss of life, and takes the full responsibility for such consequences.

THE MILLENNIUM COMING.

[Chicago Tribune.]

When the "grand masters" have tied up all the railways, paralyzed traffic, thrown tens of thousands of men out of work, and imperiled every industry in the country, the great cause of labor will have had a tremendous boost and the workingman's millennium will be seen just ahead.

OBSCURE AND ARTIFICIAL.

—an interjected issue and called the Force Bill. The Democratic disturbance on this subject is an effort to nationalize the race issue that has been for nearly twenty years effective in consolidating the South for the Democracy without regard for the real interests of the section. The South has been controlled without or against enlightened public opinion, on war memories and race prejudice, and this dark and sinister despotism it is prepared to extend all over the United States. It is a ploy once for the perpetuation of Southern nullification of the Constitution of the United States, and that upon this single issue the Nation is to be ruled by the

PROTECTION DEFENDED.

SENATOR ALDRICH STRIKES THE KEY-NOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

EFFECTS OF THE MCKINLEY LAW FORESEEABLY ILLUSTRATED.

INDUSTRIAL FACTS AND FIGURES COLLECTED BY OFFICIAL EXPERTS

SHOW THE COST OF LIVING REDUCED AND THE WAGES OF LABOR INCREASED—THE FARMERS ARE ESPECIALLY BENEFITED.

PRICES OF COAT LININGS AND WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS.

COAT LININGS AND ITALIAN LININGS, JULY, 1892, CENTS.

FARR ALPACA CO., HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.

DOUBLE WARP COAT LININGS, 22 INCHES.

SINGLE WARP COAT LININGS, 22 INCHES.

DRESS GOODS.

MANCHESTER MILLS, MANCHESTER, N.H.

Woolen cloths, 25 inches.

Arlington mills, Lawrence, Mass.

Cotton warp cashmere, No. 103, 34 to 35 inches.

Cotton warp cashmere, No. 100, 35 to 36 inches.

Atlantic mills, Providence, R.I.

Atlantic's Fa, 35 inches.

Atlantic's Fa, 35 inches.

Hamilton Woolen Co., Southbridge, Mass.

Cashmere, 27 inches.

Price in 1892 after tariff.

price prior to passage of the act being represented by 1800.

	Retall.	\$0.85
Cloths and clothing.		88.65
Fuel and lighting.		88.65
Metals and implements.		77.49
Lumber and building material.		88.28
Dress and clothing.		88.28
Miscellaneous goods.		88.28
Miscellaneous.		100.22

I believe that in no period of equal length in the history of the country has there been such a marked improvement in the condition of any class of people as can be shown by irrefutable testimony to have taken place in the condition of the farmers of this country since the passage of the act of 1890.

There has been a great advance in the sum received by them for their crops and a substantial decline in prices of articles, especially manufactured products, which they are obliged to purchase. The farmer today, with an equal number of bushels of grain or pounds of meat, can buy more and better clothing, machinery or supplies than ever before. Within this period hundreds of millions of dollars of their indebtedness have been paid off, and as a class their financial condition vastly improved. By the operations of the act of 1890 the farmers were given larger and more profitable markets both at home and abroad; as an instance of this our exports to Cuba—largely of agricultural products—were increased during the ten months ending June 30, 1892, as compared with the corresponding ten months of the previous fiscal year, \$570,000, or an increase of 54.56 per cent.

The following shows the rapid growth of our foreign commerce:

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES
—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Average per capita.
Total imports and exports.	\$533,000,000
1847 to 1861.	\$17.05
1861 to 1865.	22.20
1865.	22.32
Imports—	
1847 to 1861.	9.35
1861 to 1865.	11.63
1865.	12.61
Exports—	
1847 to 1861.	7.73
1861 to 1865.	13.67
1865.	15.71

No other country can show such a record of expansion and development. It will be seen that the excess of exports over imports or balance of trade in our favor, was \$202,914,342 in 1892, an excess of exports over imports that has been exceeded in amount but three times in the history of the country.

The following table shows the percentage of free and dutiable importations under each of our tariff laws enacted since 1847:

IMPORTATIONS UNDER THE VARIOUS TARIFF LAWS, FROM 1847 TO 1892—PERCENTAGES OF FREE AND DUTIABLE.

Year	Per cent.	Free.	Dutiable.
1847 to 1857.	88	12	
1858 to 1861.	78	22	
1870 to 1883.	70	30	
1884 to 1890.	65.5	33.5	
1892.	44.6	55.4	

It will be observed that the ad valorem rate on all importations for the fiscal year 1892 was 20.63 per cent., the lowest rate since 1861, and a lower rate than the average imposed by the act of 1847.

An analysis of details of both imports and exports will develop the fact that desirable changes have taken place in the character of each. The exports of manufactured and other articles, exclusive of all farm and agricultural products and petroleum, amounted in value in 1892 to \$237,665,370. The value of exportation of manufactured articles, etc., will be observed to be \$52,000,000 greater than the total average annual value all exports for the period 1847 to 1891.

I also present a table, which I will have printed, showing the value of the exports of the leading products for each year from 1888 to 1892, inclusive. The amount of duty per capita collected during the fiscal year 1892 was \$2.62; that is, less than half the relative amount collected in 1872, the amount for the latter year having been \$5.28 per capita.

These statements and comparisons must be extremely gratifying to every patriotic American. They show beyond any possibility of doubt that the expansion of our foreign commerce was accelerated rather than narrowed and limited by the act of 1890, as stated by the senator from Missouri.

The senator then quoted the oft published statement that wool growers receive no benefit from protection, referred to a recent statement by Mr. S. N. D. North, president of the Wool Manufacturers' association, pointed out that his reference was to wools of very different kinds and continued:

It is true, however, that the statement furnished by Mr. North does apply to specific grades of wool and to grades that for many years have sold in London and the United States at substantially the same prices. They are, however, sold in their respective markets in very different conditions, and the net cost of cleaned wool to purchasers is widely different. The senator from Missouri was not aware, I am sure, that Mr. North had written in a published letter against the use which had been made of his figures. Mr. North's calculations of the relative shrinkage of the two grades of wool establishes the fact that the difference in their actual value was about equal to the wool duties levied by our tariff. The Australian wools are sold skirted, while the Ohio wools are not.

For the purpose of showing the actual cost to an American manufacturer of a pound of scoured domestic wool purchased in the United States as compared with the cost to his English competitor of a pound of scoured wool of similar quality in London, I submit the following table, which shows the average annual price for each of the twelve years, 1888 to 1892, inclusive, of a scoured pound of fine Ohio fleece in the United States and of average Australian fleece in London:

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF OHIO AND AUSTRALIAN WOOLS.

Price of fine Ohio fleece.	Price in London of Australian fleece.	Difference secured.
\$0.90%	\$0.53	\$0.37%
.90%	.53	.37%
.88	.51	.37%
.86	.48	.38%
.84	.48	.36%
.83	.41	.42%
.82	.41	.41%
.81	.39	.42%
.80	.39	.41%
.79	.39	.40%
.78	.39	.40%
.77	.38	.39%
.76	.38	.38%
.75	.38	.37%
.74	.38	.36%
.73	.38	.35%
.72	.38	.34%
.71	.38	.33%
.70	.38	.32%
.69	.38	.31%
.68	.38	.30%
.67	.38	.29%
.66	.38	.28%
.65	.38	.27%
.64	.38	.26%
.63	.38	.25%
.62	.38	.24%
.61	.38	.23%
.60	.38	.22%
.59	.38	.21%
.58	.38	.20%
.57	.38	.19%
.56	.38	.18%
.55	.38	.17%
.54	.38	.16%
.53	.38	.15%
.52	.38	.14%
.51	.38	.13%
.50	.38	.12%
.49	.38	.11%
.48	.38	.10%
.47	.38	.09%
.46	.38	.08%
.45	.38	.07%
.44	.38	.06%
.43	.38	.05%
.42	.38	.04%
.41	.38	.03%
.40	.38	.02%
.39	.38	.01%
.38	.38	.00%

Average difference for the twelve years, .02 cents.

The price of the pound of clean wool is, of course, the only test of actual relative value to the manufacturer, as this fixes the cost of his material.

I also submit a table of prices for the years of 1881 to 1891, inclusive, taken from a similar statement published by Justice, Latieson & Co., of Philadelphia. In this table the comparison is made between Ohio medium fleece and New Zealand crossbred, and the quotations for each grade are the average price for each year:

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN SCOURRED WOOLS.

Justice, Bateman & Co.'s Bulletin, May 2, 1892.]

American	second	Difference
fine Ohio	New Zealand	between the two
medium	crossbred	prices.
1881.....	\$0.81%	\$0.34
1882.....	.76%	.31
1883.....	.71%	.30
1884.....	.65%	.25
1885.....	.55%	.20
1886.....	.50%	.15
1887.....	.48%	.13
1888.....	.47%	.12
1889.....	.46%	.11
1890.....	.45%	.10
1891.....	.44%	.09
1892.....	.43%	.08

Average difference for the eleven years, .04 cents.

Justice, Bateman & Co. make the following statement in regard to the wools included in this latter table:

"Both of the above grades are three-eighths or one-half blood merino. They each shrink about 10 percent, in thickness. There are no other wools in the world so fine, strong and so suitable for a fair competition of the European and American prices of Oslo medium and the grade of Australasian medium known as New Zealand crossbred, as they are both spun to the same number of counts."

[The senator here presented the official labor statistics showing that in Massachusetts the annual profits on capital invested in woolen mills are less than 6 per cent. and in worsteds in 1890 but 2.21 per cent., while in Connecticut it was 7.57 per cent. in 1890, 4.27 per cent. in 1889, and 4.73 per cent. in 1888, while in 1887 there was an actual loss of 1 per cent. He then declared that the object of the McKinley bill was to multiply and diversify industries; that it had done so, despite the adverse effect of the elections of 1890, and concluded:

The men who were active in presenting the case in behalf of the tin plate industry to the committees of congress and who have been the pioneers in its establishment have been subjected to undeserved vilification and abuse. It would appear that in the eyes of a tariff reformer to suggest the inauguration of a new industry in the United States is a misdemeanor, and to achieve even partial success in such an enterprise is a crime for which no punishment is too severe.

Notwithstanding all the clamor and plain downright lying that have been indulged in by the men who are putting every obstacle in the way of success in the establishment of this great industry of the United States, the work of building it up has gone steadily forward. The number of pounds of tin and terne plate manufactured in each of the quarters of the fiscal year which closed on the 30th of June, 1892, was as follows:

Quarter ending—

September 30, 1891..... \$20,921

December 31, 1891..... 140,921

March 31, 1892..... 30,04,987

June 30, 1892..... 8,225,691

Of the \$8,225,691 pounds produced in the last quarter over 5,000,000 pounds were made from black plates produced in the United States. The competent special agent of the treasury department who has the collection of statistics in regard to tin plates in charge estimates in a letter which I submit to you will have printed in The Record that the production of the United States will be at least 100,000,000 pounds, and that by the close of the year the production will be at the annual rate of 200,000,000 pounds.

The special agent has also prepared for me a list of the twenty-six firms and corporations who have produced tin or terne plates in the last quarter, with their names and by whom they are connected. Seven of these names appear in the list of producers for the first time, and Mr. Aver reports that some eight or ten additional firms expect to begin the manufacture within the present quarter.

For the purpose of ascertaining the truth in regard to these alleged trusts, whose imaginary power covers more than twenty-five states of the Union, I addressed a letter to at least one well known manufacturer connected with each of the principal industries that are included in the list. I submit it will be printed in The Record in copy of the record received.

The representatives of seventy-five industries replied to my letter of inquiry. Of these the representatives of seventy-two deny in the most emphatic manner the existence of any trust in the industries with which they are connected; most of them, as will be seen by an examination of the letters, denying in detail all the statements published by the senator from Missouri. Seven of the parties denied the existence of a trust, but admitted in a qualified way the existence of combinations which were intended to be more or less effective in controlling prices.

Miss Phenie Glascock of Susanville, Lassen county, this State, arrived in this city yesterday noon and is visiting her brother, L. V. Glascock, and sister, Miss Glascock, on Second street. The young lady will remain until the opening of the public schools, when she goes to San Bernardino to teach.

William Wenty, who came down from Helena a short time ago in search of relief for his lungs, died at Hotel Cummings Thursday night. His wife and several small children who accompanied him to Los Angeles returned home last night, taking with them his body for burial at the town of his birth.

Boyle Heights Lodge L.O.G.T. a few evenings since paid a pleasant fraternal visit to Romona Lodge, located at Seventeenth and Grand avenue. It is now expected that the compliment will be returned in the near future, probably at the next regular meeting on Monday evening.

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2, 1892.

A dispatch from New York gives Bradstreet's returns of the clearings of the principal cities of the United States during the week ended today, and comparison with the corresponding period last year, as follows:

Cities—	Prct. Inc.	Prct. Dec.
New York.....	547,182,000	21,7
Boston.....	73,860,000	14.9
Chicago.....	94,115,000	3.0
Philadelphia.....	11,000,000	3.0
St. Louis.....	21,519,000	2.6
San Francisco.....	16,944,000	19.0
Baltimore.....	11,000,000	25.1
Cincinnati.....	12,000,000	1.0
Pittsburgh.....	13,302,000	17.5
New Orleans.....	5,258,000	31.4
Kansas City.....	1,000,000	10.8
Minneapolis.....	7,132,000	10.8
Omaha.....	4,790,000	42.4
Denver.....	5,676,000	42.7
Portland, Or.....	1,743,000	2.5
Salt Lake City.....	1,479,900	25.3
Seattle.....	987,916	40.6
Tacoma.....	467,997	13.6
Galveston.....	3,921,000	25.3
Helena.....	682,491	25.3
Great Falls.....	298,479	25.3
Spokane.....	718,980	25.3
Total leading cit.—	\$965,150,021	14.8

Money, Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—MONEY.—On call, easy; closing offered at 2½ per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER.—@6 per cent.

STRENGTH EXCHANGE.—Quiet and firm;

60-day bills, 4.80%; demand, 4.88%.

Government bonds closed dull but easier.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

In the quotations below, where two sets of figures appear, thus: "Central Pacific, \$34 3/4," the first figures refer to the noon quotations and the last to the closing quotations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.	
Am. Col.Oil... 36	Or. Imp.... 19
Am. Express... 120	Or. S. 20
Atchison.... 37	Or. Nav.... 73
Can.Pac.... 875	N.M. Am.... 25%
Can.Pac.... 100	Or. Mail.... 25%
Can.Pac.... 28	Pacific's.... 101*
C.B&Q.... 99.5	Pull.Palace.... 191
Del.Lack.... 153	Reading.... 54.5
D&R.G.pfd.... 48%	R.E.W. 783
Distillers.... 47%	R.E.W.pfd.... 70
Erie.... 26	R.E.W. 783
Illinoian.... 60	R.E.W. 80
R.R.&F.... 25%	R.E.W. 80
Lake Shore.... 131%	R.E.W. 80
Lead Trust.... 40%	Tex.Pac.... 10-75
Louis.ANash.... 60%	Terminal.... 85
Mich.Cen.... 104	U. P. 37.5
N.Pac.... 194-195	U.S. Express.... 56
N.Pac/DP&L.... 14%	U.S. Reg.... 11.45
N.W.Wd.... 14%	U.S. Reg.... 11.45
N.W.Wd.... 140	Wells-Fargo.... 142
N.Y.C.... 110	W.Union.... 94%-94%

Bid. Asked. 4Ex-div.

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.	
Chollar..... 50	Ontario..... 30
Bulwer..... 20	Plymouth.... 75
Deadwood.... 15	Standard.... 1.45
Gould & C... 90	Standard.... 1.45
Horn.... 14	Union Co.... 1.10
Hale & N.... 10	Yellow Jacket.... 60
Mexican.... 1 20	Iron Silver.... 60
Ophir.... 20	Quicksilver.... 3.5
North Star.... 50	do pref.... 17.00
Con.Cal.&Va.... 3 10	Crown Point.... 60
Independence.... 15	

*Asked.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.	
Belcher.... 1 10	Peppeles.... 55
Best & Bel.... 1 20	Potosi.... 55
Chollar.... 50	Ophir.... 25
Con.Va.... 3 20	Savage.... 70
Confidence.... 1 00	Sierra Nev.... 1 10
Gould & C... 80	Union Con.... 2.10
Hale & N.... 90	Yellow Jacket.... 60

Bar Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—BAR SILVER—\$124,683.81.	
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—MEXICAN DOL-LABS.... 6734@75%.	

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

GRAIN.	
CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—WHEAT—Dull.	prices were 3¢ higher; advanced 3¢ on former cables and denial that cholera had appeared in New York; declined 3¢ on heavy selling by the longs, weakness in corn, the London bank failure, report that cholera had appeared in New Orleans; reacted 3¢ on denial of the New Orleans rumor and statement that the London bank failure is of no commercial importance decided 3¢ on renewed selling advanced 3¢ on former cable; closed 3¢ lower.
Receipts were 381,000 bushels; shipments, 363,000.	
Closing quotations: WHEAT—Firmer; cash, 73¢; December, 70¢.	
CORN—Weak; cash, 47; October, 47½.	
OATS—Steady; cash, 33½; October, 33½.	
RYE—56.	
BARLEY—1.60.	
LIVELIHOOD, Sept. 2.—WHEAT—Demand poor; prices unchanged; No. 2 red winter, 68¢ 2/3d; do spring, 68¢ 3/4d.	
CORN—Demand fair; spot steady at 48-74; forward steady at 48 1/2d; October, steady at 48 1/2d; November, steady at 48 3/4d.	
SPRING—1.60.	
DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, new crop, evaporated, 12½@13c; sun-dried, 11@12c; peaches, 12½@13c.	
PEPPERS—Dry, 1.04@1.04½.	
POULTRY—Hens, 5.00@5.50; young roosters, 4.00@4.50; old roosters, 3.00@4.00; broilers, 2.00@2.50; ducks, 4.50@5.00; turkeys, 1.50@1.60.	
EGGS—Fresh ranch, 28@29c; Eastern, 23@25c.	
PRODUCE.	
POTATOES—65¢ 1/2.	
BEANS—Pink, 2.75@3.00; Lima, 4.00; Navy, small, 2.75@3.25.	
ONIONS—65¢@85c.	
FRESH VEGETABLES—Cabbage—per 100 lbs, 75¢@100; tomatoes, 40@75¢ per box; beets, 60¢.	
FRUITS AND NUTS.	
CITRUS FRUITS—Oranges, 3.00@4.00 per box; grapefruit, 4.00@6.00 per box.	
RAISINS—London, 1.00@1.10; Muscat, 1.00@1.25 per pound.	
RHUBARB—50¢@60¢ per box.	
TURMERIC—60¢@75¢ per cental.	
CARROTS—Fresh, 40@50 per cental.	
PARSNIPS—1.25 per cental.	
VEGETABLES.	
BRASHER—Peaches, 1.50@2.00 per pound.	
ASPARAGUS—1.50@2.00 per pound.	
GREEN PEPPERS—40@75 per box.	
MUSHROOMS—10@25 per pound.	
TURNIPS—60¢@75¢ per cental.	
LEeks—75¢ per cental.	
CARROTS—Fresh, 40@50 per cental.	
PARSNIPS—1.25 per cental.	
PEPPERS—Dry, 1.04@1.04½.	
POULTRY—Hens, 5.00@5.50; young roosters, 4.00@4.50; old roosters, 3.00@4.00; broilers, 2.00@2.50; ducks, 4.50@5.00; turkeys, 1.50@1.60.	
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FRESH VEGETABLES—Cabbage—per 100 lbs, 75¢@100; tomatoes, 40@75¢ per box; beets, 60¢.	
FRUITS AND NUTS.	
CITRUS FRUITS—Oranges, 3.00@4.00 per box; grapefruit, 4.00@6.00 per box.	
RAISINS—London, 1.00@1.10; Muscat, 1.00@1.25 per pound.	
RHUBARB—50¢@60¢ per box.	
TURMERIC—60¢@75¢ per cental.	
CARROTS—Fresh, 40@50 per cental.	
PARSNIPS—1.25 per cental.	
VEGETABLES.	
BRASHER—Peaches, 1.50@2.00 per pound.	
ASPARAGUS—1.50@2.00 per pound.	
GREEN PEPPERS—40@75 per box.	
MUSHROOMS—10@25 per pound.	
TURNIPS—60¢@75¢ per cental.	
LEeks—75¢ per cental.	
CARROTS—Fresh, 40@50 per cental.	
PARSNIPS—1.25 per cental.	
PEPPERS—Dry, 1.04@1.04½.	
POULTRY—Hens, 5.00@5.50; young roosters, 4.00@4.50; old roosters, 3.00@4.00; broilers, 2.00@2.50; ducks, 4.50@5.00; turkeys, 1.50@1.60.	
EGGS—Fresh ranch, 28@29c; Eastern, 23@25c.	
PRODUCE.	
POTATOES—65¢ 1/2.	
BEANS—Pink, 2.75@3.00; Lima, 4.00; Navy, small, 2.75@3.25.	
ONIONS—65¢@85c.	
FRESH VEGETABLES—Cabbage—per 100 lbs, 75¢@100; tomatoes, 40@75¢ per box; beets, 60¢.	
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